

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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REPORT

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of the USSR

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A five-page report on the Construction and Installation Directorate of Radiofication (SMUR) in Moscow, Perm, and Ufa, and the SMUR program of bringing public broadcasting services to remote villages and kolkhozy. Organizational charts of the SMUR in Perm and Ufa are included in this report.

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RADIOFICATION IN REMOTE AREAS OF THE USSR

1. The Construction-Assembly Directorate of Radiofication (Stroitelno-Montazhnoye Upravleniye Radiofikatsiya - SMUR) was created in 1950 in order to bring public broadcasting services to remote villages and kolkhozy in the USSR. This organization was subordinate to the Ministry of Communications. The broadcasting stations had the authority to originate their own programs and the obligation to re-broadcast programs originating in Moscow. This system permitted villagers and country people to become radio listeners with very little expense involved because loudspeakers were set up in public squares or meeting places. Another organization existed for radio service in private dwellings. The SMUR main office was in Moscow and a director general was sent from this office to the capital of the oblasts in which the service was to be installed. By 1957, a director general had been stationed in Kirov, Kazan, Sverdlovsk, Molotov, and Ufa, the capital of the Bashkir ASSR.

2. In Molotov, the director general's office was located at 24 Ivanskaya ulitsa and the SMUR construction office was located on 1905 Street. The director general always had his office in the oblast communications building rather than at the SMUR construction office. The director was in control of planning but not of the actual installation work. See chart No. 1 on page 5 of the organization of the Molotov director general's office. The director of the Molotov SMUR was Vladimir Stepanovich Poluyanov [redacted]

The assistant director was Ryzhanov (fnu) [redacted]

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The production chief was Kuznetsov (fnu) [redacted]

In between 1950, when this first SMUR office was opened, and 1952, public broadcasting services were installed in the following towns in Molotov oblast: Kungur, Gubakha, Kizel, Berezniki, Pusovaya (sic), Solikamsk, Kuyeda, and Busa / sic - Bolshaya Usa? / [redacted] work was still going on in 1957.

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3. In Ufa, the director general's office was located at 28 ulitsa Lenina and the SMUR construction office was located at 6 Malaya Orenburgskaya ulitsa. See chart No. 2 on page 6 of organization of the Ufa director general's office. The production engineer, Vladimir Stepanovich (lnu) [redacted]

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The chief accountant, named Vasilii Petrovich Mesherskiy [redacted]

The assistant director, named Andrey Viktorovich Koyushevskiy [redacted]

Between 1952 when the program began in Ufa, and 1957, public broadcasting facilities were installed in the following towns around Ufa: Meleuz, Tuymazy, Sterlitamak, Baymak, Davlekanovo, Belebey, Ishimbay, Veldretsk / sic - Beloret'skiy, Birs'k, Abzanovo, Krasnousolskiy, Karaidel'skiy, Aksakovo and Bizhbulyak.

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4. The installation of a one and one half watt loudspeaker in a private dwelling cost the user ten rubles, plus a monthly service charge of five rubles. The loudspeaker itself belonged to the user, and cost approximately 15 rubles; better quality ones cost approximately 25 rubles. The installation company received 40 rubles for the installation of a 10 watt loudspeaker in a public square, meeting place, or park. For this type of line, unshielded [redacted] two and one half, and three and one half millimeter steel cable was used. 50X1-HUM
5. The funds for the SMUR work were sent from Moscow to the director general through the State Bank for distribution to the branch offices. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- [redacted] in 1950, the Molotov oblast office was allocated 600,000 rubles, and in 1951 700,000 rubles. The Ufa office was allocated 600,000 rubles in 1952, 700,000 rubles in 1953, and progressively higher sums annually until 1957 when it received 1,000,000 rubles. Due to Moscow's interest in increasing the volume of work, no attempt was made to reduce the cost of a project. Once the need was justified, the ministry would send the requested amount.
6. To arrive at the amount of the allocation, the following factors were considered: (A) the salaries of the branch directors, foremen, and permanent employees; (B) office expenses such as rent, paper, and electricity; (C) time needed for the job; (D) number of workers needed; and (E) length of cable in kilometers. In general, the cost was fixed at 50 or 56 rubles per kilometer; this sum was broken down as follows: 16 percent for office expenses including salaries, 50 percent for laborers and technicians who were paid on a piecework basis, and the rest for construction materials and perhaps the cost of the cable. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- [redacted] Between 16 and 20 poles were installed for each kilometer, depending on the terrain; existing telegraph and telephone poles were used whenever possible. Terrain and weather conditions affected the cost because in winter for example less laborers were needed. The broadcasting stations were built by the ministry and the poles were installed by a separate company before the work began.
7. Two types of broadcasting systems were installed: Translyatsionnyy uzel 100 (TU-100 w), and Translyatsionnyy [uzel] batareynny 500 (TUB-500 w). The power was proportionate to the number of loudspeakers to be served. Sometimes 50 watt speakers were installed but not often because their power was so limited (sic). The branch office of the SMUR charged from 900 to 1,200 rubles for its installations. If the monthly work quota was accomplished as planned, the director and the assistant director received bonuses which amounted to sixteen percent of their salaries, the production chief thirteen and one half percent of his salary, the engineers and foremen thirteen percent, the engineer economist, the chief accountant, and the foremen eleven and one half percent, and the accountants and the project chief received ten percent. The laborers did not receive a bonus.

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8. [redacted] all projects were completed on schedule and there was never a necessity to falsify figures to cover up deficiencies. The SMUR was not connected with military organizations nor had it ever installed or worked on any project ordered or sponsored by the army. In 1952, there were no TV receiving stations in Molotov. [redacted] in 1956, a TV receiving and re-broadcasting station was being installed in Ufa.

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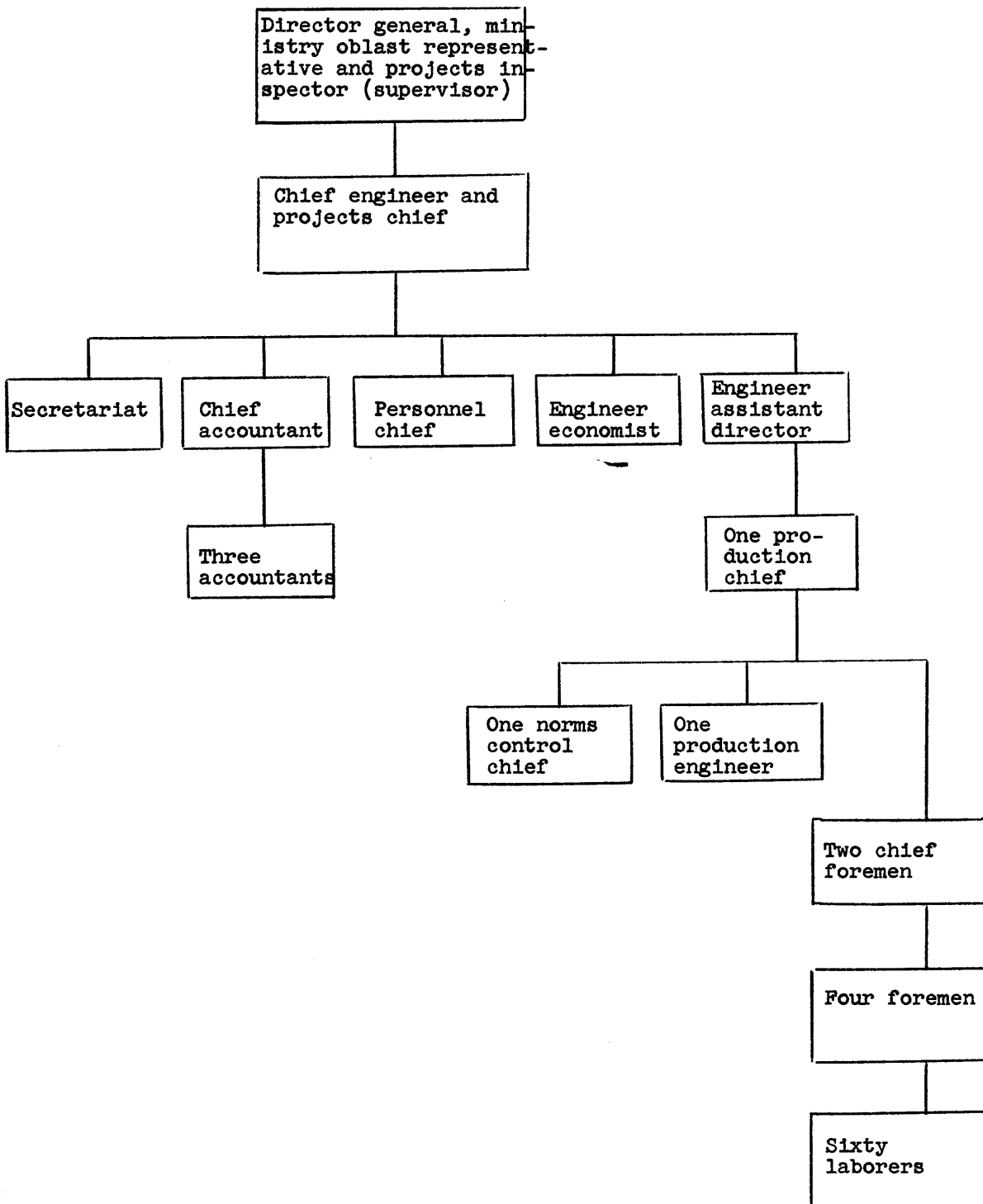
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Organization chart No. 1 of the SMUR in Molotov

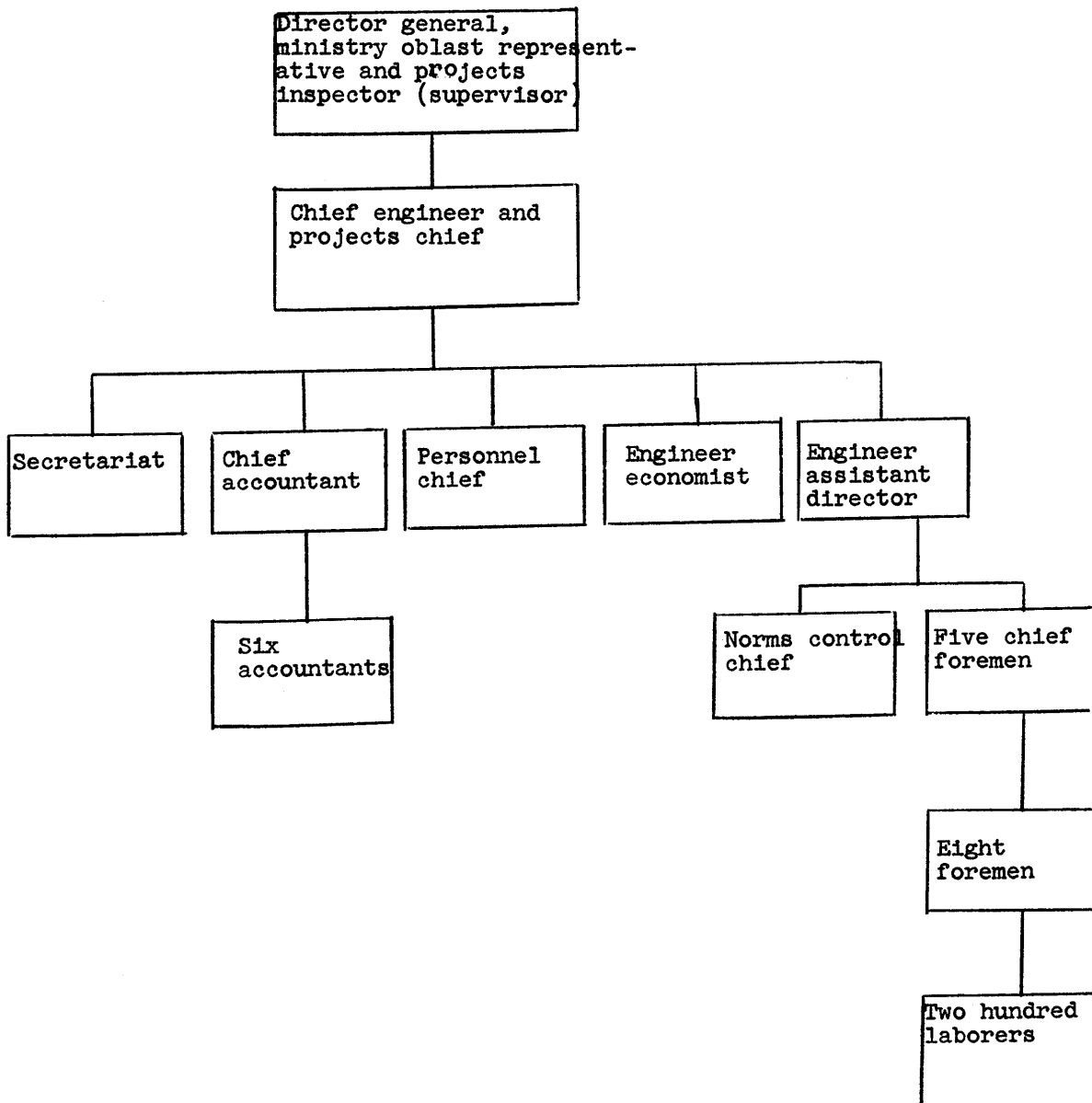
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Organization chart No. 2 of the SMUR in Ufa

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